

## **SOL REVIEW**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Have this review with you during all class periods

### **VUS 2-3 COLONIAL PERIOD**

Who discovered the Americas? **Christopher Columbus**

The exchange of goods between the Americas and Europe was called the **Columbian Exchange**

Where was the first permanent English settlement in North America **Jamestown**

Jamestown was settled by what company? **Va. Company of London**

The Va. Company of London is what type of company? **Joint stock**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Puritans and Pilgrims**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the purpose of the Jamestown settlement? **Economic opportunity**

What was the first representative body in North America? **VA. House of Burgesses**

What is it called today? **General Assembly**

English nobility who received large land grants? **Cavaliers**

Most of those who came to Jamestown arrived as? **Indentured servants**

Exploration by which European power did not lead to large scale immigration, thus little conflicts with Native Americans? **France**

The first Africans brought to Jamestown worked on? **Tobacco plantations**

Social status in the Southern colonies was determined by? **Family status, money, land ownership**

New England was settled by what two groups? **Pilgrims and Puritans**

What were they seeking? **Religious freedom**

What was the first set of laws called in the New England Colonies-**Mayflower Compact**

It created a **covenant** community.

They decided laws in **town meetings**

Social status in the New England colonies was determined by? **Religious standing**

The colony of Rhode Island was founded for what reason? **Religious freedom**

Who founded Rhode Island? **Roger Williams**

Which region was settled by people who had a strong belief in religious tolerance? **Middle Colonies**

What person and group settled Pennsylvania-**William Penn Quakers**

What European country controlled New York first-**The Dutch**

The Middle Colonies political systems reflected- the **Rights** of Englishmen

Which regions economy was dependent on:

fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, manufacturing, and small scale subsistence farming? **FSMLS- New England**

shipbuilding, small scale farming, and trading? **Middle plantations and small scale farming? South**

What areas of the south depended on small scale farming and hunting? **Appalachian foothills**

A \_\_\_\_ is grown strictly for money? **Cash Crop**

What was the first set of laws for the New England Colonies and what did it create?

**The Mayflower Compact, covenant community**

What was the journey called on the Triangular Trade Route from Africa to the Americas?

**The Middle Passage**

What were the 3 labor systems in the South primarily? **Indentured servitude, Headright System, and Slavery.**

**Slavery and Indentured servants were in all the colonies.**

#### **VUS 4 REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD**

The French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian mountains following the? **French and Indian War**

The French and Indian War increased migration into the **Ohio River Valley Territory**.

This prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains: **Proclamation of 1763**

The Boston Tea party is an example of colonial protests over: **taxation**.

This book challenged the moral authority of the King to rule over the colonies: **Common Sense**

The idea of natural rights of life liberty and property: **John Locke**

He also wrote that if the government violated this the people have the right to rebel:

**Social Contract**

Wrote *Common Sense*? **Thomas Paine**

This document contains "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" **Declaration of Independence**.

It was written by: **Thomas Jefferson**

Those for independence from England: **Patriots**.

Those against independence from England: **Loyalists**

"Give me liberty or give me Death": **Patrick Henry**

Leader of Colonial forces: **George Washington**.

Negotiated treaty of alliance with the French: **Benjamin Franklin**

Aided by the French the Americans won the Revolution with the British surrender at: **Yorktown**.

Turning Point Battle-**Saratoga**

#### **VUS 5 THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT**

What was the first American attempt at government? **Articles of Confederation**

Problems with the Articles of Confederation:

**Weak national government**

**No power to tax**

**Could not control interstate trade**

**No common currency**

What event showed the weakness of the AOC?-**Shays' Rebellion**

#### **VUS 5 CONSTITUTION**

Opposed strong national government: **Anti-Federalists**

Supported strong national government: **Federalists**

This compromise of the two plans balanced the power between the large and small states: **Great Compromise**

This compromise decided the issue of slavery with regard to representation: **3/5ths**

Type of government created by the Constitution: **Federal**

Father of the Constitution: **James Madison**

Presided over the Constitutional convention: **George Washington**

Wrote the Bill of Rights: **James Madison**

Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights: **George Mason**

This abolished the Anglican Church in Virginia and was the basis for the separation of church and state:

**Va. Statute of Religious Freedom**

Supreme Court Decision-judicial review-**Marbury v. Madison**

Supreme Court Decision-implied powers-**McCullough v. Maryland**

Supreme Court Decision-federal power over state power-commerce clause-**Gibbons v. Ogden**

Decisions under this Supreme Court justice strengthened the power of the federal government-**John Marshall**

### **VUS 5 RATIFICATION of the CONSTITUTION**

The three writers of the *Federalist Papers* and major supporters of the Federalists:

**James Madison, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton**

### **VUS 6 EARLY GOVERNMENT and WESTWARD EXPANSION**

The Democratic-Republicans were led by: **Thomas Jefferson**.

Describe supporters of the Democratic - Republican Party: **Farmers and artisans from the South**

This purchase more than doubled the size of the United States: **Louisiana Purchase**

The exploration of this purchase: **Lewis and Clark**

Served as translator and guide on this voyage: **Sacajawea**

The belief that America would stretch from sea to sea and into the Mexican territory:

**Manifest Destiny**

US victory in Mexican war leads to territorial gains where: **California, New Mexico and Utah Territory**

The United States annexed Texas after it gained its independence from: **Mexico**-following a battle in which all the men died there-**Alamo**

The forcible removal of Cherokee and other Indian tribes to reservations in Oklahoma:

**Trail of Tears**

This was the President-**Andrew Jackson** and act-**Indian Removal Act**-which moved the Indians

A large number of workers on the transcontinental railroad came from: **Mexico, China and Ireland**

The War of 1812 was fought against the: **British**

The American victory in the War of 1812 increased migration into: **Florida**

The US and Britain jointly occupied this area after the War of 1812-**Oregon Territory**

A government in which power is given to those most qualified is called: **Aristocracy**

The practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party: **Spoils System**

Who was the first President to use this as indicated by the picture of him riding a pig?

**Andrew Jackson**

What was the Bank of the U.S.? **Federal money and rich people's money were put in the bank. Was seen as a tool of the rich.**

Why did Jackson oppose the bank? **He felt it was a tool of the rich.**

What was eliminated in 1828 that allowed more people to vote? **Property qualifications**

Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**

Who wrote *The Liberator* and called for the immediate and uncompensated emancipation of slaves:

**William Lloyd Garrison**

Led slave revolt in Southampton county, Virginia: **Nat Turner**

Former slave who became a leading abolitionist: **Frederick Douglass**

What 2 parties emerged after the Federalist Party disappeared? **KNOW NOTHING AND WHIGS**

### **VUS 6 SLAVERY ISSUES**

Drew a line through the Louisiana Purchase allowing slavery south of the line: **Missouri Compromise**

Compromise of 1850 allowed what state to enter as a free state: **California**

What were the other provisions of the Compromise?

### **Popular Sovereignty and Fugitive Slave act**

To allow the people in new states to decide its laws including whether to allow slavery or not: **Popular Sovereignty**

Provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: **Popular sovereignty, birth of Republican Party**

### **VUS 7 CIVIL WAR**

Led to the secession of Southern states: **Election of Lincoln**

**Angered Southern leaders and slave-owners- Emancipation Proclamation**

The spark that started the Civil War: **Ft. Sumter**

Emancipation Proclamation is issued after what Union victory: **Antietam**

What battle is considered the turning point? **Gettysburg**

Identify the two sides that were fighting: **Confederate, Union**

To end the Civil War, Lee surrendered to Grant at: **Appomattox Court House**

"Four score and seven years ago our fore-fathers..." **Gettysburg Address**

Assassinated Lincoln: **John Wilkes Booth**

Radical Republicans played a major role in the 1868 impeachment of: **Andrew Johnson**

The South was divided into 5 Military Districts, abolished state governments approved by Lincoln and Johnson and set up new requirements in **–Reconstruction Act of 1867.**

Democrats in the South were allowed to return to power by this compromise, which allowed Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican candidate) to be named President, military was removed: **Compromise of 1877**

Laws put into place in the South legalizing segregation: **Black codes or Jim Crow laws**

What were the 3 Reconstruction Amendments?" **13-Abolished Slavery, 14-Equal Protection for all Americans regardless of race (due process), 15- Guaranteed the Right to vote to all men regardless of race**

What 2 Civil War Generals did not want the South punished-**Lee and Grant**

### **VUS 8 POST-RECONSTRUCTION**

Late 19<sup>th</sup> century immigrants came from what areas? **Southern and Eastern Europe, Asia-China and Japan**

The process of absorbing new culture, many immigrants were resistant to this:

**assimilation- created melting pot**

What served an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society?

**Public schools**

What did the Chinese Exclusion Act and Immigration Restriction Act of 1921 do? &

\*Gentlemen's Agreement- **Curb/halt immigration**

Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal did not violate the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment"

**Plessy v. Ferguson**

Mass movement of African Americans to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination: **Great Migration**

This movement used government to reform (fix) problems created by Industrialization-

**Progressive Movement**

Goals of the Progressive Movement-**Gov't controlled by the people, guaranteed economic opportunities through gov't regulation, elimination of social injustices**

Roosevelt's Plan-**Square Deal**

Wilson's Plan-**New Freedom**

Labor Unions-**Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor(AFL), American Railway Union(ARU), ILGWU(Industrial Ladies Garment Worker's Unions)**

Labor Strikes-**Haymarket, Homestead, and Pullman**

AFL leader-**Samuel Gompers**

ARU leader-**Eugene Debs**

Accomplishments of Unions-**child labor laws, better pay, better working hours and conditions**

Who argued that the lynching of Blacks by KKK was an act of terrorism-**Ida B. Wells**

What act provided free land to any settlers willing to live on and work the land-

**Homestead Act**

What brought an end to the era of the cowboy?-**Barbed wire, railroads, ranches**

Reasons for economic growth after the Civil War-NMGC- **natural resources and**

**navigable rivers, Migration from farms to cities, Gov' support for business-**

**Laissez-faire policies towards business, Cheap labor from immigrants,**

When gov't stays out of business-**laissez faire**

Believed in **gradual** approach to ending segregation-**Booker T. Washington**

Believed in equality immediately and started NAACP-**W.E.B. Dubois**

Leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement-**Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B.**

**Anthony, Alice Paul, Carrie Catt**

Amendment which gave women the right to vote-**19<sup>th</sup> amendment**

\*What ended Progressive Movement?-**WWI**

\*Gilded Age-time of **lavish wealth for rich in late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century-Income disparity-rich and poor.**

## **VUS 8 INVENTIONS/ INVENTORS**

Cotton Gin: **Eli Whitney**- What affect does it have on the South? **It increased demand for slaves.**

Assembly Line/cars: **Henry Ford**

Electricity: **Thomas Edison**

Telephone: **Alexander Graham Bell**

Mechanical Reaper: **Cyrus McCormick**

Airplane: **Wright Brothers**

New process for stronger steel: **Bessemer**

**Robber Barons:**

J.P. Morgan: **Banking and Finance**

John D. Rockefeller: **Standard Oil**

Cornelius Vanderbilt: **Railroads**

Andrew Carnegie:**Steel**

## **VUS 9 IMPERIALISM AND WORLD WAR I** **IMPERIALISM**

Open Door Policy-**Equal trading rights in China-John Hay**

Dollar Diplomacy-**Urging businesses and banks to invest in Latin America**

Roosevelt Corollary-**Speak softly and carry a big stick-if American interests are threatened the US will have to intervene**

Land gains from Spanish American War-**annexed-Puerto Rico and Guam, protectorate-Cuba, purchased-Philippines**

Reason for Panama Canal-**to further trade, military**

Why we annexed Hawaii and how?-**to protect American Businessmen's sugar interests and threatened Queen Liliuokalani with force if she did not step down**

How we got Alaska-**Seward purchased for 7.2 million-later oil discovered there**

## **World War I**

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist/Neutral**

The ocean liner that was sunk by German submarines: **Lusitania**

Whose side did the US join? **Allied**

Reasons for US involvement: **Freedom of the seas, ties with Britain, to make the world safe for democracy, Zimmerman telegram.**

4 parts of Wilson's Fourteen points(peace plan) you need to know-**Self Determination, Freedom of the Seas, League of Nations, Mandate System**

Treaty of Versailles provisions-**French and English demanded Germany be punished-pay for damage to their countries, League of Nations created, National boundaries redrawn (new nations-no more Austria-Hungary Empire). Remember "ia" countries**

Why did the US not join the League of Nations-**The US did not want an international organization to decide our Foreign Policy**

### **VUS 10-1920's AND 1930's**

#### **1920's**

1. What was important about the 1920's-**challenge to traditional values**
2. Why were magazines, newspapers, and radio's important-**way people received news and created common culture**
3. Describe the Scopes Trial-trial involving teaching of evolution in **school in TN**
4. Why did the KKK rise in the north-**discrimination towards immigrants and AA in the north**
5. What was Prohibition and 2 amendments-**18<sup>th</sup> amendment made alcohol illegal-21<sup>st</sup> repealed it**

#### **1930's**

6. **Overspeculation, bank Deposits invested in the market, Expansion of credit, bankruptcies, Out of money (banks)- ODEBO ?Causes of Crash**
7. What were the consequences of the Stock Market Crash-**customers couldn't get money from banks, no new investments-No MONEY**
8. What is the date of the crash-**10/29/1929**
9. What were the Causes of the Great Depression- **High protective tariff-Hawley Smoot led to retaliatory tariffs, Overproduction, Federal Reserve took no action, Stock Market Crash- HOFS**
10. What was the Impact of the Depression **Collapse of financial system - Unemployment/Homelessness, Union unrest, farm foreclosures decline in demand for goods- CUFUD**
11. Over farming and drought led this condition in the Midwest: **Dust Bowl**
12. What were other farmer problems-**farm foreclosures and migration**
13. Programs to help the US overcome the Depression by FDR- **New Deal-relief, recovery, reform**
14. What were the New Deal Programs-**WPA (Works progress**

**Administration)-created jobs for immediate relief, AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act)-made farmers decrease production to raise prices, FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)-protected people's money in the banks up to a certain amount, SEC, Social Security**

### **VUS 11/12 WORLD WAR II**

US stance at beginning of war: **Isolationist/Neutral**

What actions did the U.S. take against Japan for invading China in the 1930's-**Embargo-oil, steel and Stimson Doctrine-would not recognize territorial gains by Japan in China**

What 2 actions caused the US to help the Allies-leave neutrality-**Fall of France and Battle of Britain**

Allowed US to send war supplies to England in return for bases in the Caribbean: **Lend-Lease Act**

This event started WWII-**invasion of Poland by Germany and Soviet Union**

December 7, 1941- **"A date that will live in infamy" -Attack on Pearl Harbor-U.S. enters the war**

Turning point of war in Pacific: **Midway**

Began the liberation of Western Europe: **D-day**

Major 3 Allied Powers: **US, USSR, British**

Leaders: **FDR, Stalin, Churchill**

Axis Powers: **Germany, Japan, Italy**

Leaders: **Hitler, Tojo, Mussolini**

Turning point of the Eastern European front: **Stalingrad**

This ended WWII-**Atomic Bombs dropped on Japan**

Established the standards by which Prisoners of War are supposed to be treated:

**Geneva Convention**

The systematic killing on the basis of race, religion, ethnic background, etc.: **genocide**

The killing of 6 million Jews and others by Nazi Germany: **Holocaust**

**The extermination of just the Jews-Final Solution**

Trials where people were individually responsible for actions-**Nuremberg Trials**

African-American unit that flew fighters in Europe: **Tuskegee Airmen**

Japanese-American regiment: **Nisei regiments-most decorated**

Role of Navajo Indians: **Code talkers**

What happened to Japanese Americans living on the West Coast? **Placed in internment camps**

These items were rationed-**gas, rubber, silk, coffee, shoes**

This was used to keep Americans involved in the war effort-**propaganda-used fear and guilt**

These helped pay for the war-**war bonds**

This was another name for the draft-**selective service**

This was the name given women who worked in factories-**Rosie the Riveter**

**These people worked on farms-Mexicans**

### **VUS 13 FOREIGN POLICY and the COLD WAR**

2 remaining Superpowers following WW II: **US and USSR**

Economic systems of both: **Capitalism and Communism**

What German city was divided following WWII and needed supplies dropped from the air? **Berlin**

What was the plan to aid Berlin by air called? **The Berlin Airlift**

Military (peacetime) alliance led by US: **NATO**

Military alliance led by USSR: **Warsaw Pact**

War that ended right where it began, at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel: **Korean War** COMMUNIST-North

Foreign Policy involving containment-**Truman Doctrine**

What happened to public opinion in the US during the Vietnam War? **Protests on college campuses and people opposed to the draft**

Why did we get involved in Vietnam-**Containment**. Which side was Communist-**North Vietnam**. How did it end?-**All of Vietnam became Communist**

Countries controlled politically and economically by the USSR: **Satellite countries**

Countries Stalin was given after WWII-**Iron Curtain or Eastern Bloc countries**  
Formed near the end of World War II to create opportunities to prevent global wars:

### **United Nations**

This former enemy of the US adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the US: **Japan**

This plan provided massive financial relief to war-torn Europe: **Marshall Plan**

Country which became Communist in 1949-**China, Mao Zedong**

This was the failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban revolutionaries aided by the CIA: **Bay of Pigs**

Leader of Communist Cuba: **Fidel Castro**

Remaining Communist countries in the world today: **China, North Korea, and Cuba**

Role of Reagan in the Cold War-**challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union-**

**“Mr. Gorbachev-tear down this wall”**

U.S. Post War era goals-**Foreign aid, Humanitarian aid, Support for Human Rights**

### **FHS**

George H.W. Bush’s post war goals-**FYGOP\_Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe, Germany Reunification, Yugoslavia Collapse, Operation Desert Storm, Persian Gulf War 90-91-1<sup>st</sup> war women served in combat,**

Clinton’s post war role-**DLNN- Diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Lifting of economic sanctions against S.Africa when gov’t ended apartheid, NATO action in former Yugoslavia,NAFTA**

George W. Bush’s post war policies-**TWW-Terrorists attacks on 9/11, War in Afghanistan and Iraq**

### **Foreign Policies**

The Western Hemisphere is different from Europe and should not be colonized: **Monroe Doctrine**

Aid any country in its fight against Communism, developed for use in Turkey and Greece: **Truman Doctrine**

Plan to aid Europe in rebuilding after World War II: **Marshall Plan**

Loan money to countries in Latin America to keep them out of debt: **Dollar diplomacy- \$\$**

Policy that said that all nations should have equal trading rights in China: **Open Door policy-HAY**

At the end of this war the United States added Guam and Puerto Rico as territories, made Cuba a protectorate, and purchased the Philippines: **Spanish-American War**

The United States aided this country in its fight for independence from Colombia:

### **Panama**

What was the purpose of the Panama Canal? **To further world trade,military**

The threat of going to the edge of nuclear war: **Massive retaliation / brinkmanship**

US policy to not allow Communism to spread into Eastern Europe: **Containment**

### **VUS 14 CIVIL RIGHTS**

Court case that led to the desegregation of schools: **Brown v. Board of Education**

Lead lawyer for the NAACP in the case and would become the 1<sup>st</sup> African-American to serve on the Supreme Court: **Thurgood Marshall**

Led the NAACP legal defense team in Virginia: **Oliver Hill**

Reaction in the South to the *Brown v. Board of Education*: **Massive resistance**

“I Have a Dream” speech: **Martin Luther King, jr.**

Type of resistance primarily used (i.e. Sit-ins): **Non-violent**

Believed in any means necessary-**Malcolm X**

Prohibited discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and gender and



desegregated public accommodations: **Civil Rights Act of 1964**

Outlawed literacy tests and poll taxes and increased number of African Americans

registered to vote in the South: **Voting Rights Act of 1965**

24<sup>th</sup> amendment-banned poll taxes

### **VUS 15 Contemporary America**

Membership of the Supreme Court-diversity-includes- **Sandra Day O'Connor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Clarence Thomas, Sonia Sotomayor**

The US Supreme Court has 3 roles-**1)protects individual rights enumerated in the Constitution 2)identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy 3)invalidates acts which justices agree exceed authority granted to gov't officials in Constitution**

Immigrants come from these 2 regions-**Asia, Latin America**

Issues relating to Immigration-**Strain on gov't services, low paying jobs, border issues, pathway to citizenship, bilingual education-ESL, cultural diversity**

1<sup>st</sup> women in space: **Sally Ride**

1<sup>st</sup> person to orbit the earth-**John Glenn**

1<sup>st</sup> man on the moon-**Neil Armstrong**

Technological advances in Space-**space shuttle, Mars Rover, Voyager missions, Hubble telescope**

Technological advances in Communications-**Satellite, GPS, Personal Communication devices**

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades-**Telecommuting, On line courses, growth of service industries, breakthroughs in medical research-diagnostic and imaging technologies, outsourcing and off-shoring**

President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for 5 things-**1)tax cuts**

**2)responsibilities to states 3)appointment of judges/justices –judicial restraint**

**4)reduction in gov't programs 5)strengthened military**

The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his time in office for these 4 people

**1)election VP George H.W. Bush 2)election centrist Democrat-Bill Clinton**

**3)Republican sweep of Congress and statehouses in 1990's 4)election of George W. Bush**

Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through-**1)Federal reserve control money supply 2)President and Congress regulates economy**

United States responses to terrorism-**Heightened security at home-Patriot Act and Diplomatic and military initiatives**

### **PRESIDENTS**

1<sup>st</sup> President of the United States: **George Washington**

Was responsible for the Indian Removal Act: **Andrew Jackson**

Leader of one of the two original political parties, the Democratic-Republicans: **Thomas Jefferson**

Election led to the secession of South Carolina and 6 other southern states: **Abraham Lincoln**

"We will pay any price, bear any burden,...to ensure the survival of liberty" **John F. Kennedy**

He proposed the League of Nations in the 14 Points, which the US did not

join: **Woodrow Wilson**

Following his election he implemented his "New Deal" policies which attempted to bring relief to Americans suffering through the Depression: **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

As President the US more than doubled in size: **Thomas Jefferson**

His election signaled the end of Reconstruction: **Rutherford B. Hayes**

Made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: **Harry Truman**

"Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall" **Ronald Reagan**

President when the Depression began-failed to help: **Herbert Hoover**

Played a major role in the passage of Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24<sup>th</sup> amendment: **Lyndon B. Johnson**

President when the Cold War ended: **George Bush, Sr.**

His 2 Cold War policies were Massive Retaliation and Brinkmanship and General at D-Day-**Eisenhower**